

in that port, with their sails bent, and fit for sailing at an hour's warning.

Since the late failures in Holland, near 16 considerable merchants have flopped in this city, some with very large families, and of great property, which is wrecked in the storm abroad.

The scarcity of cash at this juncture is inconceivable, and such a general want of credit, that the first house in the city cannot discount or draw a bill on the Exchange.

Commissions are received to engage a number of artificers in the manufactory of firelocks and muskets, to embark early in the spring for Quebec.

Jan. 25. Letters from Holland by the last mail mention, that there is such a scarcity of provisions in several parts of the province, that the State have offered a considerable bounty over and above the market price, to be paid to such persons as will supply them with live cattle, wheat, rye, &c. It is further added, that a great number of poor die daily for want of common necessaries.

Jan. 28. By advices lately received from Denmark, the Magistrates of that Kingdom have lately published a very strict law, obliging every person, from the noblest to the meanest, to contribute towards the support of the crown.

It is further mentioned, that several persons, who were formerly exempted from tolls, have been obliged to pay them, and that the law is now in full force.

As to the late General Pitt, "Letters received from Madrid advise, that a report having gained ground there, that there were in Spain many traitors in disguise, a strict inquiry was immediately set on foot, in consequence of which they soon discovered and arrested fifteen of these Holy Fathers at Madrid, and five at Pampeluna, besides several others at divers other places. They were conducted to prison amidst the acclamations of the multitude."

Feb. 2. It is said that some persons account for the silence of the ministry and their friends in a certain house upon some late constitutional questions, by attributing it to the practice of printing the p-y debates in the news papers, and not as some disaffected persons would insinuate, to their having nothing to say against the questions proposed.

The following has been given us as the genuine copy of a real letter of application, from a shoemaker's widow to a customer of her deceased husband.

"Madam, MY husband is dead, but that is nothing at all, for Thomas Wild, our journeyman, will keep doing for me the same as he did before, and he can work a great deal better than he did, y^e man, at the last, as I have experience of. Because of his age and ailment; so I hope for your Ladyship's custom, from your humble servant,

ANN R—S."

Sunday two express were sent from the War-Office with orders for the troops quartered in Dorsetshire and Devonshire to hold themselves in readiness to march, at the requisition of the Magistrates, into Cornwall, where large bodies of the Tinnars have done much mischief.

There is one thing that ought to be inculcated very strongly to our great people at this season of the year; the discharging tradesmen's bills with regularity. How many families languish in want from the mere neglect and forgetfulness of their rich debtors? He that owes 200l. and has the same sum owing to him from 20 different people, and receives payment only from 15 of them, must be in unavoidable distress; therefore let no man put off the payment of a trifle, because it seems so to him; he knows not of what consequence it may be to his creditor.

A homely saying or proverbial expression may serve to throw a lustre upon a subject more than a long and continued harangue. Something like what Manly says to Sir Francis Wronghead, may be at this time inculcated to the citizens of London. The same road that brought you to town, will carry you out of it. The same honest arts of diligence, industry, integrity, good faith and economy, that raised the city of London to its former splendor, credit, and estimation with all the world, can alone restore it to its true dignity and power. Gambling, alias Stock Jobbing, is the very canker that ruins commerce; it promotes nothing but luxury, and in the end causes loss of credit, and produces general bankruptcy.

Feb. 3. Several curious pieces of jewellery work are now preparing by order of administration, and are intended as presents for the African Princes, in order to secure them the more effectually to the interest of Great Britain.

Feb. 4. A letter from the Ministry here, is to the effect, that the Ministry have not in readiness for the purpose of going on the expedition, all setting out over land for Rhode Island, in order there to find out, and send to England, for trial and execution, the people concerned in burning a Governor's Schooner, some time last summer in that Colony.

by the French Ministry: The difference between the King and Princes of the blood, are happily conciliated."

Feb. 13. Thursday night was finally determined at Serjeant's Inn in Chancery lane, before a full commission (consisting of the following, viz. Lord Dartmouth, Lord Sandys, Bishop of Oxford, Bishop of A-saph, Bishop of Landaff, Lord Chief Baron Smythe, Justice Alton, Justice Wille, Ld. Ducarel, Dr. Markham, and Dr. Simpson) the long contested cause of justification, brought by the Hon. Thomas Harvey against his Lady, whose maiden name was Cogan, after a cohabitation of eighteen years, in course of which time she was introduced to his late Majesty as the wife of the said Thomas Harvey, and procured her a pension, and had issue by her, with many other particular circumstances, but at last thought proper to deny her as his wife; when after a long hearing for several evenings prior to this, and six counsel on each side, the two sentences at Doctors Commons were reversed, and the marriage affirmed. N. B. This cause was not brought on after the death of the witness present at the marriage, and it being a clandestine marriage, no entry was found.

Feb. 16. Sunday morning, Richmond was consecrated Bishop of Dorset and Man, at Whitehall Chapel.

It is reported that it has been signified in our last dispatches to the court of Versailles, relative to the behaviour of the French at Newfoundland, that from henceforth the French ship of war will be permitted to approach our American coasts within a certain distance, on pain of being on their seizure declared legal prizes. One small frigate will, it is said, be allowed them to superintend their fishery, but no more.

Feb. 17. Lord Bellamont's wound put on a bad appearance yesterday, and from the livid and shining face it shewed, his Physician and Surgeons directed the decoction of the bark to be exhibited, in order to prevent a gangrene.

An Irish Gentleman calling on the above Nobleman, while his wound was dressing, observing his Lordship shew some signs of pain, in order to console him, he thought he had acted with great spirit, and had received ample satisfaction. Yes, replied Lord B—, but at present it is a satisfaction I am very unsatisfied with.

A Correspondent informs us, that the celebrated Cynic, Miss D—, of Dorset-court, Westminster, has very nearly finished a complete system of misanthropy, which will be offered to the public in the course of next month.—Let the followers of Diogenes rejoice; let the admirers of Sterne weep!

Some letters from Peterburgh mention accounts having been received of a dangerous mutiny among the Russian soldiers in the Crimea.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Feb. 1.

"It is unquestionably the resolution of the Danish Monarch to maintain his dominion in Norway against the intended attacks of a neighbouring power. A dispute has lately arisen, it is said, between the Emperor of Russia and our Monarch, which is beheld in a very serious light; the former having claimed the entire right to the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein for her son the Grand Duke of Russia, who is also Duke of Holstein Gottorp, and as such is joint ruler over them with the King of Denmark, but now exhibits a claim to the sole sovereignty of the two Duchies."

Orders are issued for the officers belonging to the regiments now in the West-Indies, who are absent upon furlow, to repair immediately to their respective corps.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated Feb. 15, says, "A great number of persons concerned in stealing the King's horses out of the dock yard have absconded as are several who received them knowing them to be stolen. Several of the thieves are taken on the evidence of an accomplice."

In the course of last session no less than five divorce bills were brought into the House of Peers, all of which received the Royal Assent; but this session nothing of the kind has happened; from which it is inferred, that the Ladies are become more chaste and virtuous than for some time past.

Feb. 18. A report prevails, that an express is arrived at the Hague, with advice that the Senatus Consultum of Poland broke up on Monday's night, even before they were constituted, the Grand Sejm being on the Librum Veto, and the King, against holding any assembly which was intended by the troops of interested powers.

Extract of a letter from the Ministry here, is to the effect, that the Ministry have not in readiness for the purpose of going on the expedition, all setting out over land for Rhode Island, in order there to find out, and send to England, for trial and execution, the people concerned in burning a Governor's Schooner, some time last summer in that Colony.

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and the naval preparations are to act a capital part in the Mediterranean."

It is reported, that the celebrated Capt. Jones was seen last week in Dunkirk, dressed in the true Macaroni style.

Feb. 20. There were upwards of four thousand persons present on Thursday night at the masked ball, at the Pantheon in Oxford Road.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Jan. 7.

"Some letters have lately arrived here from Smyrna, which bring advice, that the inhabitants of that populous city have been for some time under a great consternation, from a large body of banditti which infest that part of the country, and have laid all the little villages and towns in the vicinity of Smyrna under contribution. On the morning of the 23d of December last, the whole troop of banditti (amounting to near six thousand) came under the walls of the city, and demanded of the Magistrates twenty thousand crowns to ransom it from the flames. This sum was paid, and the robbers marched off for Ephesus. The Grand Signior has ordered 8000 Janissaries, and 1000 Spahis to march against them immediately."

Feb. 23. The celebrated Mr Voltaire, commiserating the unhappy state of the King of Poland, it is said, has lately taken up his pen in defence of that helpless Monarch, which is likely to prove of greater advantage to him than an army of thousands. He has written a most excellent pamphlet, which invalidates the claim of the triumvirate, and creates daily advocates for the King. Care has been taken to circulate this work among proper people, and a revolution is expected in Poland every moment. The King of France, we hear, is highly pleased with Voltaire for his ingenious effort.

A Gentleman who arrived last Sunday from the south of France says, that the poor in those parts are in a starving condition, and have no provision but what is sent them about 100 English miles, which makes it so dear that they are not able to purchase it, and for the want of wholesome food are seized with disorder that daily carries off many of the poorer sort, and that the opulent families have left those parts on the account, and are now to reside in Paris.

Extract of a letter from Peterburgh, Feb. 12.

"The design of sending a fleet of troops between this capital and Weymouth is not publicly known, but far exceeds the number set down in the foreign papers, as they amount to at least 10,000; and the command of them is given to one of the Orlovs. Though the speculations on this step are various, the most prevalent opinion is, that the troops are intended to enforce some secret design of the Emperor of Russia, and the Swedish Monarch. What strengthens this remark is, that both the sovereigns are paying the most strict attention to putting both their army and marine on a more respectable footing than formerly."

"At Riga, and Archangel, the troops are computed to be less than forty thousand of war ready for service."

Saturday was fixed, before Chief Justice De Grey, in the Court of Common Pleas, an action brought by a mate of a ship against the Captain, for several defamatory words spoken by him, and being the means of his not being preferred; when the Jury brought in a verdict with 200l. damages, and full costs of suit.

A correspondent informs us, that the duty on licensed Ale houses in England and Wales in the year 1752, at which time it amounted to 394,786l. whereas it is now 97,000 houses. He likewise mentions, that there have been since that time upwards of 100,000 more public houses opened, which increase must add greatly to the number of many poor families.

A Sea Officer, who has been with much humour and pleasure, at the House the other night said, "I have been well with the trouble of crossing the Atlantic, only to have seen so respectable a Squadron as Admiral Montague with his flag in his portmanteau. O! Mr. Oliver, the Deputy Governor, trembling under his rusty swayed rigged out a thwart ship, like the mizen yard of a North Country Cat; and the man, lately made Judge of Admiralty there, with his large white wig (in size equal to Lord Mansfield's) made up for the special purpose of going on the expedition; all setting out over land for Rhode Island, in order there to find out, and send to England, for trial and execution, the people concerned in burning a Governor's Schooner, some time last summer in that Colony."

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ing down St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell, he was met by a journeyman baker, who carefully, and without the least intention of affront, took the wall of him, upon which he struck the poor fellow so violent a blow that he beat him into the Kennel, and when there, laid him on most unmercifully with a stick. The baker, though much inferior in size to his assailant, presently got up and refuted the injury very manfully with his fists; the other returned the cuffs, when closing in together, they both fell down against the scrapper of a door with uncommon force. The baker had his face very much cut, but the other was miserably hurt, having one of his thumbs cut off, and an eye almost beat out, besides other wounds.

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, Feb. 16.

"His Prussian Majesty has for a small time, relaxed the severity of the taxes which he at first required of the inhabitants of this once free city. But, notwithstanding, the number of military which he has thrown into it, and the preparations he is making, plainly evince that he looks upon it in the light of a conquered place. By his orders the three ports of the city are to be each of them fortified, viz. Voordt, Alstair, and Reeh-flat. Ships of war are likewise building in the docks. He has also deprived Dantzick of the right of coining their own money, has disbanded the city garrison, and obliges the inhabitants to maintain a Prussian one."

Letters from Vienna say, a rupture with the Porte is soon expected, as some demands have been lately pressed, with earnestness concerning Belgrade, Bender, &c.

Feb. 25. Yesterday morning an express was received from Falmouth, at the Secretary of State's office, relative to some fresh insults from the Tinnars, who daily proceed to some fresh acts of violence.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Feb. 16.

"His Prussian Majesty has ordered a detachment of 300 of the Royal train of artillery at Potsdam, together with a body of engineers, with their implements, &c. to march immediately for the new acquisitions in Poland, but on what intent is not publicly known; however most people conjecture they are intended to effectuate the city of Thorn, in Polish Prussia, the Inhabitants of which city still obstinately persisting in owning no other sovereign than the King of Poland, notwithstanding they are environed by the troops of Prussia. Where this will end cannot be guessed, as several powers have, we hear, much interceded for the Citizens of Thorn."

March 1. Letters of Jan. 31, from Captain William Brice, of the Acorn, to his owners at Liverpool, mention, that the failed from Carolina, December 11, and on the 25th, met with a violent gale; on the 26th, at five in the morning, a high sea washed overboard Robert Gibson, of Portyerry; January 17, in the evening, made the land on the west of Ireland, in a severe gale, with a very high sea, hail and snow, wind S. by W. and S. S. W. being imbayed, was drove on the rocks in Ballydonegan bay about three in the morning, and at day light was surrounded by a thousand of the people out of the mountains, who in less than six hours, destroyed both vessel and cargo, nor would suffer the crew to save a single necessary; and even threatened the lives of those who complained; one boy went overboard and was lost. The crew, after staying till the vessel was destroyed, without being able to do any thing, begged their way to Cork, where they remain all well, expecting a passage home."

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Feb. 21.

"It is publicly reported here, that the disputes between the Swedish and Danish Sovereigns, respecting the claim of the former on the kingdom of Norway, are now entirely settled to the satisfaction of both parties; yet strongly as this report is propagated, the measures now proceeding by the Danish Ministry seem to falsify it palpably. The Government of Aggershuys (in Norway) which is contiguous to Sweden, and the government of Wardhous almost environed by Swedish provinces, are regarded with a very watchful eye; large bodies of military, with cannon and ammunition, are constantly throwing into all the cities of strength, or places of any importance; particularly at Obilo, the capital of the government of Aggershuys. Still they affect a silence respecting these extraordinary preparations, though it must be, and is evident to every person, that such measures, without some apprehension of danger, are most highly absurd and ridiculous."

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ure, **Bonadventure**

Those who neglect attending the Theatre this evening, will lose the best of the Night's Entertainment, and the opportunity of seeing our production.

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